FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 3, 1856. [NO

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Atlantic and the Asia arrived at New York on Sunday. The former sailed on the 6th, and the latter on the 9th.

The Peace Plenipotentiaries were beginning to assemble at Paris, and the satisfactory termination of the Conferences was deemed almost certain. An armistice to the 31st March is spoken of.

There is nothing of importance or interest from the Crimea or Asia, except a statement that the last of the docks at Sebastopol had been destroyed.

The Paris Journal Des Debats has a long and labored editorial to prove that up to the present point the interests of France and England are identical, but that a continuance of the war either in the Baltic or Asia would only subserve the private interests of England.

The main feature of the news is, that Great Britain is much excited respecting the imminent danger of a *War with the United States*. It was again reported on Liverpool 'change that Mr Buchanan had demanded his passports. The story that high words had passed between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon is repeated. Mr. Buchanan's absence from Lady Palmerston's soiree is attributed to that cause. There are no particulars of the reported misunderstanding, as the English papers maintain complete silence on the subject.

The London Times (not an organ of the Ministry) says:

"We expect to hear every day that our Minister at Washington has received his passports and is on his way home. That, of course, will compel similar proceedings on our part with regard to the American Minister, and Mr. Crampton and Mr. Buchanan, the two inoffensive gentlemen representing the Governments of Washington and London, will probably cross each other on the Atlantic." After deploring the existence of this domestic quarrel, the Times says: "England has really apologized enough to satisfy ten European Empires. We cannot hold her responsible for the estrangement. The Americans must reckon on an obstinate resistance if they drive us to it. Let them count the cost before they take the fatal step; else after two or three paces they will make the calculation in vain."

It is reported that Lord Palmerston promises to lay a portion of the Central American correspondence before Parliament.

It is also stated that the Derby party intend to bring forward a motion in parliament on the subject of the omission of all allusion to America in the Queen's speech.

The London Morning Advertiser states that Sir Henry Bulwer, (the negotiator of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty,) had intimated that he would like to act as mediator between the British Government and Mr. Buchanan. This movement is said to be at the desire of Lord Palmerston. An interview was to take place at the American Embassy, when Sir Henry would explain at length to Mr. Buchanan the compromise which he is prepared to recommend. All the other papers maintain a profound silence on this matter.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston, in answer to an inquiry from Mr. Cobden, said that the correspondence with the American Government upon Central American affairs would, when completed, be laid before Parliament. Mr. Baillie remarked that he would then postpone a motion, of which he had previously given notice, relating to the enlistments in the United States until after the correspondence had been made public.

The London Times of the 9th instant censures the course taken by both the English and American Cabinets in reference to existing difficulties, and, after remarking that even forbearance must have its limits, concludes as follows: "We are as desirous for peace as Mr. Cobden can be; but we know that when a nation becomes too proud to listen to reason the only appeal is to arms."

At London on the 8th instant the funds were firm, closing an eighth higher than on the preceding day.

Lord Clarendon is reported to have spoken in in a most imperious manner to Mr. Buchanan, which Mr B. promptly checked by closing the interview. It is also stated that England and France have jointly sent envoys to Brazil to enlist that country against the interest of the United States in Central America. Meantime, the general tone of the English press is threatening and presumptuous towards the United States. The purely commercial presses form an exception, and the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester and Liverpool protest against any interruption of amicable relations. The funds have been depressed, and are unsettled by the threatening aspect of affairs.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th, Mr. Cobden, in the course of a speech, said—

"If a war broke out with America (and no worse calamity could befall this country and the world whatever party was victorious,) the public of England would enter upon it willingly, and such a state of things could only be brought about by secret diplomacy or by the incitation of the public press."

And Lord Palmerston responded—

"That nothing would be more calamitous than a war with America, but he believed that if both parties met with an equally conciliatory spirit, an amicable arrrangement might be made.

Commercial.—Cotton was rather depressed, owing to the pressing of sales by holders. Sales of the week 58,000 bales. Breadstuffs were much depressed.

DIED,

At the residence of Col. A. S. McNeill, Harnett county, on Monday morning the 25th inst., THOMAS ADDISON, infant son of Emma Jane and Thomas R. Underwood, aged 1 month and 26 days.

"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." Com.

In Raleigh, on Monday evening last, after a protracted illness, of paralysis, WALTER J. RAMSEY, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.

In Raleigh, on the 24th inst., after a protracted illness, Mr. LOUIS TUMBRO, aged 100 years and 2 months.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1856.

THE NOMINATIONS.—The "American" National Convention has nominated MILLARD FILLMORE for President, and Andrew J. Donelson of Tenn. for Vice President, of the United States.

This is a somewhat unexpected result to us, after the doings of the Council of that party, where the free soilers appeared to have every thing their own way. They admitted the abolition set of Delegates from Pennsylvania, excluding the national set. They abolished the 12th section of the old Platform, against the strenuous and violent opposition of the South. They adopted a new Platform, based upon generalities, which may mean any thing or nothing, according to the feeling of the reader. These drove off a large portion of the Southern members, who gave up all for lost, and denounced their Northern associates to their faces as abolitionists. Suddenly, in the Convention, we are surprised at the secession of a large portion of the *Northern* members, indicating that they found that they were about to be out-voted in the selection of the candidates; and that there was so little nationality in the party, that neither section pretended to affiliate with the other any longer than it could triumph over that other. They could not compromise matters. The one section of the party is manifestly abolition, and the other equally anti-abolition. There is no middle, national ground, for the whole party to stand on. This is a deplorable fact, but it is a fact.

Under such circumstances, is there any hope of the election of the ticket? It is perhaps premature to attempt to answer that question. Future events must determine it. It will depend, very much, upon the course of the proceedings, and the character of the nominations, of the Conventions of other parties hereafter to be held. We shall not be surprised, for instance, to find the Northern seceders from the above Convention taking seats in the black republican Convention when it next meets; for it is said that while the two bodies were in session, the one at Philadelphia and the other at Pittsburg, very loving epistles were conveyed by telegraph from the one to the other.

So far as the South is concerned, there is a vital question at issue in the coming election—one which far transcends all questions of mere party concernment,—of party principle or party triumph. In view of this question, it is the duty of all Southern men, we think, to hold themselves prepared to support such candidates as may be true to our constitutional rights and at the same time most likely to defeat the candidates of the black republican fanatics.

The nominees of the American party are unquestionably true to the Constitutional rights of the South. At least we know Mr. Fillmore to be, by the experience of his noble conduct under the most trying circumstances. And Mr. Donelson we presume, from his residence, to be equally so—though, to say truth, he is a man for whom we have very small respect, and for whom we should cast a vote, if at all, most reluctantly.

Mr. Fillmore is a conservative Whig. It is doubtful whether he ever joined the Know Nothing party. It has been stated at Buffalo, where he resides, that he never did. Mr. Donelson is a locofoco, who did join the new party, (because, as has been alleged, President Pierce declined to give him the share of the spoils to which he thought himself entitled.) He was recently the editor of the Washington Union, and has no such standing as a man of talents as to make his nomination to such a high office a matter of course.

Under all the circumstances, as they present themselves to our minds, we are not prepared, at present, either to advocate or to oppose the election of this ticket. Our policy and our duty, it strikes us, is to await events, and be prepared to wield what little influence we may possess, in such way as will tend most effectually to the defeat of the enemies of the South and of the Union.

The course proper to be pursued by the Whigs will be matter for consideration and decision in their Conventions, State or National.

FIRE.—On Monday last, a fire broke out in Mr. A. H. Whitfield's kitchen, which soon communicated to the dwelling, and both were entirely consumed. Most of Mr. Whitfield's furniture, we believe, was saved.

The fire had progressed too far, with a strong breeze blowing, to make it possible to save either of the above buildings; but by great and hazardous efforts of the fire companies and citizens, the neighboring buildings, on both sides of Person street, were preserved from destruction.

There appears to be no doubt that a free negro girl, hired by Mr. Whitfield, set the kitchen on fire. This was the fourth time within a few weeks in which fire had broken out on his premises. The girl is in jail.

About an hour after the above fire, another alarm was given, fire having been discovered in one of the wooden houses east of the Cape Fear Bank, on the same street. It was extinguished, however, without material damage.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—The arrival of the Atlantic and the Asia, since our last, with dates to the 9th inst., shows that the difficulties between England and the United States were more and more threatening. The Ministry and the press were generally strongly against us, whilst the commercial interests were as strongly for peace. There was great excitement in England on the subject.

KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.

This body adjourned on Thursday night last. The closing proceedings were the adoption of a resolution repealing the Philadelphia Platform of June last, and the adoption of another platform.

The resolution to rescind the old platform was carried 138 to 51, (the vote being almost entirely a sectional one,) as follows:

AYES—*Northern Votes.*—New Hampshire 3; Massachusetts 13; Connecticut 5; Rhode Island 4; New York 32; New Jersey 5; Pennsylvania 28; California 2; Ohio 23; Indiana 2; Wisconsin 4; Illinois 4; Iowa 2—127. *Southern Votes.*—Delaware 2; Maryland 2; Florida 1; Louisiana 1; Tennessee 2; Kentucky 1—9. *District of Columbia* 2.

NOES—*Northern Votes.*—New York 1; California 1; Indiana 1—3. *Southern Votes.*—Maryland 5; Virginia 9; North Carolina 2; Louisiana 3; Arkansas 3; Tennessee 9; Kentucky 12; Missouri 5—48.

The new platform was then adopted 108 to 77, as follows:

AYES.—*Northern*—New Hampshire 1; Massachusetts 5; Rhode Island 2; New York 32; New Jersey 4; Pennsylvania 13; California 2; Ohio 4; Indiana 2; Michigan 1; Wisconsin 4; Illinois 2—72. *Southern.*—Delaware 2; Maryland 4; Virginia 3; North Carolina 1; Florida 1; Louisiana 1; Arkansas 1; Tennessee 10; Kentucky 8; Missouri 3—34. *District of Columbia* 2.

NOES.—*Northern*—New Hampshire 1; Massachusetts 8; Connecticut 6; Rhode Island 2; New York 1; Pennsylvania 14; Ohio 19; Indiana 1; Illinois 2; Iowa 1—55. *Southern.*—Maryland 3; Virginia 5; North Carolina 1; Louisiana 3; Arkansas 1; Tennessee 3; Kentucky 5; Missouri 1—22.

The *new* platform, prepared by Judge Ellis of the American Organ, and adopted by the Council, is as follows:

1st. An humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being who rules the universe, for his protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

3d. *Americans must rule America*; and to this end *native*-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal, and municipal offices or Government employment, in preference to naturalized citizens; *nevertheless*,

4th. Persons born of American parents, residing temporarily abroad should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political station (whether of native or foreign birth) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate, or Power, or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State Constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will between the citizens of the several States, and to this end non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the right of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress: *Provided always*, that none but those who are citizens of the United States under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory can admit others than native-born citizens to the right of suffrage or of holding political office, unless such persons shall have been naturalized according to the laws of the United States.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years of all not heretofore provided for an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers and persons convicted of crime from landing upon our shores, but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith or worship, and no test oaths for office, except those indicated in the fifth section of this platform.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws until said laws shall be repealed or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present Aministration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation) and conservatives in principle from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places; as shown in a truckling subserviency to the stronger and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker Powers; as shown in reopening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri compromise; as shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right to suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vacillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the removal of Judge Bronson from the collectorship of New York upon false and untenable grounds; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the departments of the Government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14th. Therefore, to remedy existing evils and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American party" upon the principles hereinbefore stated, eschewing all sectional questions and uniting upon those purely national, and admitting into said party all American citizens (referred to in the 3d, 4th, and 5th sections) who openly avow the principles and opinions heretofore expressed; and who will subscribe their names to this platform: provided, nevertheless, that a majority of those members present at any meeting of a local council where an appplicant applies for membership in the American party may, for any reason by them deemed sufficient, deny admission to such applicant.

15th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL CONVENTION.—This body was organized on Friday last, by the appointment of Ephraim Marsh of New Jersey, President, and a Vice President from each State represented—Mr. Haughton the V. P. from this State.

The committee on credentials presented a Majority (Northern) report and a Minority (Southern) report on the Pennsylvania contested seats. An exciting debate followed and the Convention was in session until 2 A. M. of Saturday. The majority report, admitting the delegates who repudiated the 12th section, was adopted 88 to 45.

A great deal of excitement ensued; and a number of the Southern delegates withdrew.

On Saturday the Convention re-assembled and had a stormy time of it throughout the day. Other Southern delegates withdrew; amongst them Gov. Call of Florida, Judge Walker of Alabama, Albert Pike of Arkansas, Mr. Pickett of Tennessee, and three of the Virginia delegates. A motion to adjourn till July 3, was lost, and the Convention adjourned to Monday to go into a ballot for candidates.

On Monday, a despatch to the Petersburg Express states that just as the Convention was about to commence balloting, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio, and part of the Illinois, Iowa, and Pennsylvania delegates seceded.

The following is the most particular account we have of the nominations and the closing proceedings:—

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.

The National American Convention met again this morning pursuant to adjournment.

A resolution was offered that the National Council has no authority to prescribe a platform of principles for the convention, and we will nominate no candidate for President or Vice-President who is not in favor of interdicting the introduction of slavery north of 36 30.

A motion was made to lay this resolution on the table, and it was carried—yeas 141, nays 59.

Mr. Browlow then moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice President forthwith, and moved the previous question.

The call was sustained by a unanimous vote.

The resolution to proceed to ballot having passed, the Convention was about to do so, when Mr. Perkins, of Connecticut, announced the secession from the Convention of the delegates of that State, which was followed by Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio, and portions of the delegations of Illinois, Iowa and Pennsylvania. The convention then took a recess till this evening, and on re-assembling proceeded to ballot. On the first ballot the vote stood,

For Millard Fillmore, of N. Y., 175; George Law, of N. Y., 24; Davis of Ken. 10; Houston 3; Kenneth Rayner, of N. C., 14; Judge McLean, of Ohio, 13; Com. Stockton, of New Jersey, 3.

Mr. Fillmore was then declared the nominee of the Convention, and amid great applause and enthusiasm the nomination was declared unanimous.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for Vice President, as follows:

Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tenn., 181; Kenneth Rayner, of N. C., 12; Wm. R. Smith, of Alabama, 8; scattering 9.

Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, was then declared the unanimous nominee of the convention for the office of Vice-President of the U. States.

Mr. Donelson made an eloquent speech. He said that he owned one hundred slaves, and loved the institutions of the country, of the whole Union, North, South, West and East. He espoused the American cause warmly. Several others addressed the convention.

The best feeling prevails and the friends of Mr. Fillmore manifest great enthusiasm.

After other unimportant business the convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Republican (abolition) Convention which met at Pittsburg on the 22d inst., has adjourned to meet in Philadelphia in June to nominate a Presidential ticket. A platform was adopted, an executive committee appointed, and measures to secure harmony and success recommended.

Mr. Francis P. Blair, formerly editor of the Washington Globe under Jackson and Van Buren, was the only Southern delegate present, and presided over the Convention. The Baltimore Patriot says that Mr. Blair was appointed by nobody in Maryland, and represents only himself.

There were, besides Mr. Blair, sham delegates in the Convention, pretending to represent Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and even South Carolina. But the trick is exposed by the Northern papers, which show that the delegates neither represent anybody in those States, nor even belong to those States themselves. The man who represents Missouri, for instance, is one of the editors of the N. Y. Tribune, who lately *passed through Missouri* on his way to and from Kansas. On the strength of that he *represents* Missouri. The man from Kentucky was once in that State, from which he was driven by the insulted people. Nobody knows any thing about the pretended Virginian and South Carolinian.

The Western Rail Road Company has purchased 10½ acres of land, just beyond the South Eastern corner of the town limits, with a front on the river, for a wharf, depot, ware-house, and coal yard. The price paid was $50 per acre. It is a good purchase, the location being eligible, and the price reasonable.

CONGRESS

In the Senate, on Monday, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, enclosing a report from the Naval Board, and stating that it was unaccompanied by any journal, record, or other papers; and further, the causes of action in the several cases were not made known to the Navy Department.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, submitted a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate any correspondence with Great Britain on the enlistment question, accompanied by such evidence and documents as he may deem proper to show the connection of the agents or officers of the British Government, with this violation of our laws and national rights. Mr. Mason spoke at some length in favor of the resolution.

Gen. Cass, who appeared in his seat for the first time since the accident, and has apparently, entirely recovered, said Clarendon's statement in the House of Lords was utterly contrary to fact, from the evidence produced on the trial of British Agents. He declared that the complicity of the British Government could not be successfully denied.

Mr. Mason's resolution was adopted.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, made a speech on the Kansas question, condemnatory of the Anti-Slavery men, and then the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday, Mr. Winslow introduced a joint resolution to authorise the Secretary of War to sell a portion of the site of the U. S. Arsenal at Fayetteville, and to purchase other land with the proceeds of such sale.

On Monday, Mr. Orr made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs, to inquire into the expediency of constructing fifteen additional steam frigates, but it appearing that a quorum was not present, the House adjourned.

A SENSIBLE AND PATRIOTIC GOVERNOR.—Gov. Wright, of Indiana, has taken a different course from his free soil neighbors of Ohio, New York, and Rhode Island, in regard to the appeal from Kansas for men to assist against an expected attack of pro-slavery men from Missouri. He has replied at length to their appeal, in a letter of which the following extracts will show the good sense:—

"I shall certainly not interfere in the domestic institutions of your Territory, nor recommend that our people should take any part therein.

"The conduct of the Missourians, as well as of those from the free States who have gone into your Territory with the view of controlling your elections, and not to become *bona fide* citizens, is alike reprehensible and liable to the severest censure and punishment.

"But the remedy for these evils is properly and constitutionally lodged with the legal and sovereign power of the Territory; and if this is not sufficient, it is most wisely left to the action of the Executive of the Nation and to that of Congress.

"Our form of government never contemplated for a moment that, in the domestic troubles so frequently arising in the different States and Territories of the Union, sister States in the Confederacy should take any part. Whenever this doctrine is assumed and carried out we shall find ourselves approaching a state of things that will sweep away all the safe bonds and ties that bind us together as one people.

"We must live faithfully up to all our compacts, not only discharging the duties we owe to our own State or Territory, but those we owe to the National Government. And this can be done most effectually by guarding against the slightest encroachment upon the great bond of our Union which makes us a united people. In the furtherance of this object we should act towards every member of this Confederacy alike, to each as equal to equal. While we enjoy the right to make our form of government as to all our domestic institutions, the same right we should freely accord to others."

"Having the utmost confidence that the people of Indiana will not, under any circumstances, abandon this high position, I frankly say to you no efforts will be made by this department to induce a solitary citizen to enter upon a crusade against any portion of the people of the Union or their institutions. If *others do wrong we will do right.*"

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Mr. John Stevens, of Talbot county, Maryland, has offered to give this Society a ship costing from $35,000 to $36,000, and the friends of the Society in Maine have made a similar offer; so that two packets will be plying between the United States and Liberia before the close of the present year.

We learn that the Society will be prepared to send off, in May next, the negroes freed by the will of the late Hon. James I. McKay, of Bladen county. The decision of the Supreme Court, at its late Term, that the children born since the will was made in 1832, of those who were thereby freed, are embraced in the emancipating clause, makes the number upwards of 125, we believe, or about one-half of all the negroes owned by Gen. McKay at the time of his death. It is reported that some of the negroes are unwilling to go.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line, Feb. 26, Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for J & T Waddill, C T Haigh & Sons, J E H Hair, Boon & Co, A J O'Hanlon, W H Carver, G L Johnson, Myrover & Co, S M Thomas, P P Johnson, J C Cook, Dr Foulkes, W H Lutterloh, R Gray.

C F Line, Feb'y 26, Str. Flora McDonald, with goods for G W Williams & Co, S J Hinsdale, J O Ross, Murchison, Reid & Co, Conrad & Williams, E Belo, J A Womack, S Johnson, W Draughon, J M Worth & Co, R Long, J Worth & Sons, Union Co, Worth & Utley, D Murphy, J Cowles sr, J Cowles jr, C W Andrews, C Goddard, J Daniel, W S Gilmer.

Banks's Line, Feb. 25, Str J R Grist, with goods for C T Haigh & Sons, J G Cook, J Sundy, A W Steel, A J O'Hanlon, Greentree, Hexter & Co, R Jones, Worth & Utley, J W Lett, R Pritchett, S C Boner, E C Hall, J H Pritchett, D Jones, M D Evans, E H Wharton, T A Sidall.

POLITICAL DETERIORATION.—The New York Commercial has some striking comments upon the doings of the late Conventions at Philadelphia and Pittsburg. It says—(and its remarks are not only applicable to these, but to other preceding political Conventions)—

"We cannot see anything flattering to the political parties, encouraging to patriots or honorable to the country in the temper and proceedings of either. Excitement, disputation, eagerness to any lik each over the other, the total absence of national and generous sentiments or broad and men, while[illegible] manœuvres to exalt or overthrow importance—trifles are treated of as minor the discouraging, are the principal, as they are and we look in vain[illegible]res of the two assemblies, liberal discussion of [illegible]hat calm, dispassionate, which used to clothe a[illegible] *political doctrines* either of the great political [illegible]pal convention of with a deep and universal inte[illegible] of the country is the fact changed! And where Alas! how oration to stop? Are we to go on [illegible]ye[illegible] deteriwrangling and disputing about a quest[illegible]er year after all almost every one admits the constr[illegible]that has settled long ago, and the disturbance of wh[illegible] inevitably leads to the unsettlement of the con[illegible] stitution itself? * * * * *

"Let us look calmly and boldly at the humiliating picture which these conventions now present. Pass we to Pittsburg. The Republicans commenced a convention there yesterday. We have a report of its proceedings from one plainly in its interests. And what was done during the whole first day? Practically nothing at all. Not a single new idea was broached; apparently not an address was made worthy of a ward meeting, and some were delivered that ought never to have passed the lips or been conceived in the hearts of those who uttered them. All that was done was the keeping up of excitement to the fever point. Something was said at the commencement about caution, but it fell idly upon the hearers, and agitation and discontent and angry feeling were the natural consequence of the speeches that were made. There was neither solidity, nor depth, nor grandeur, nor permanency in anything that was said or done.

"Come back to Philadelphia, and if possible the picture is even more disheartening, for there was a national Council preceding the national convention, which must be looked at at the same time. The Council met and what did they? Nothing but overturn, overturn, overturn. They overturned one of their cardinal principles by admitting the Romanist delegation from Louisiana, and then made a mockery of that by admitting also a Protestant delegation directly opposed to the Romanist body. They overturned principle again by the way in which they admitted one of the Pennsylvania delegations and refused the other, by the mere count of heads upon an abstract sentiment respecting slavery, and not upon the real merits of the controversy. And finally they overturned their whole platform of principles, adopted not a year ago, and voted another into its place, which is just as liable to be overturned by the convention now sitting, or repudiated by the separate councils, as the one that was thus unceremoniously abrogated—for what steadfastness can there be in any platform that rests upon such a foundation?

"We step into the Know Nothing nominating convention, and find only confusion worse confounded. From ten o'clock in the morning to two o'clock the following morning, the time was spent upon the same question of the Pennsylvania delegation, and it was treated in the same way—not on its merits, but upon a mere numerical supremacy of one sentiment on the slavery question over another. And so sixteen hours were spent in angry excitement and in rude attempts to triumph over each other, which is no fitting preparation for the momentous duty of deciding upon a proper candidate for the Presidency of this great republic. And where and when is this to end? When are American citizens to go up to such an important assemblage as a convention to nominate a President, with a due sense of the solemnity and the pregnant consequences of the decision they are empowered to make.

"Our hearts sicken at the scenes now being enacted and at the future to which they point, and more than ever do we resolve to eschew all political association that does not look beyond such petty considerations, and take the high ground that Americans are to live for their country and not merely for their party, and for their whole country and not only for a section of it, whether that section be north, or south, east, or west. We will be of no party that can even be provoked into sectionalism by a display of sectionalism. We cannot admit the justice of retaliation in so sacred a matter, or permit it to be mixed up with our patriotism. We cannot conceive of a *Northern patriot* or a *Southern patriot*. He may be a Northern man or a Southern man; may have Northern attachments or Southern associations; but if he be a *patriot* he will be only an American, and *know* no North, no South, no East, no West; and of a measure that is proposed, he will not ask will it most benefit my section of the country or another's, but is it desirable for the whole Union? If so, it shall have my support, even though another section gains most immediately by it."

Abducting a Slave.—At Louisville, last week, a white man succeeded in getting a female slave across the river to Indiana, closely veiled. Just as they stepped on the wharf at New Albany, he became enthusiastic, and, raising her veil, kissed her. The lifting of the veil revealed her color, and both parties were arrested and sent back to Kentucky.

The following advertisement appears in a Paris journal:—"The parents of a young lady, aged 21, handsome, and well educated, and possessing 4300 francs per annum, but affected by St Vitus's dance, offer to unite her to a doctor from 40 to 45 years old, who will pay her incessant attention."

Trumpeters.—There are three sorts: 1st. The impudent man, who blows his own trumpet. 2d. The clever man, who gets the trumpet generally blown for him; and 3d. The really clever man, who will see all the trumpets blown first before he will stoop to any such trumpery expedients.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 24.—Schrs. W C Eliason from Cienfuegos; Emily from New York; Caroline Va., fm Hyde county; E G Otis from Newbern; Purse fm Swansboro'; Ann Maria from Lockwood's Folly; Barque Radiant from Charleston. 25.—Schrs. W H Howard and S Catharine fm Washington; Wave fm Newbern; Allen Grist fm Plymouth; Dixon Swindell fm Hyde co. 26.—Brig Frank fm Cardenas; Schr. L P Smith fm New York.

The KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION.

Just from the proceedings as published in the Philadelphia American, we continue our account of the doings of this body.

The Convention reassembled on Saturday, and after prayer,

The Chair stated that this was a Nominating Convention, and that it had not met to discuss the distracting questions of the day. The time for such discussions had gone by. [Applause.]

Mr. A. E. Small, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

Resolved, That we repudiate all platforms adopted by the National Council.

Resolved, That this Convention put forth as a simple platform of the American Party—THE BIBLE AND THE CONSTITUTION—and upon that rear the following five points of fellowship:

1. American Institutions should be controlled only by American men.

2. American labor should be protected from foreign competition.

3. American resources should be preserved by every legal means.

4. American compromises, made, as a guarantee, should be observed, in spirit and in good faith, should be protected by every legal means.

5. American citizens in the sacred integrity of American integrity and should be protected in their rights of conscience, of religious worship and home trial.

The Chair said he already stated that the only object of the was to make a nomination, and not to discuss distracting questions.

Various motions were made, some of which were objected to by the President, and he became satisfied that it was impossible to understand the position of affairs.

Gov. Call, of Florida, spoke of the lowering aspect of affairs. He proclaimed himself a Union man, and referred to the repeal of the June platform, and to the haste with which a new set of principles had been adopted. He was as anxious for a reconciliation between the two sections of the country as any man present. Virginia and the South only asked to be appealed to in the spirit that prompted Massachusetts in the days of the revolution, and, his word for it, the South would respond in the same cordial spirit. He contended that the North was stabbing at the best interests of the South and destroying its very vitality. [Cries of "No!" "that's not so!"]

Gov Call said he had spoken but the simple truth. He found that there were two American parties in the Convention, and between them there was an unsurmountable barrier. The two wings of the party were in opposition to each other; the speech of Gov. Johnston, of Pa., last night, had satisfied him of it. He had understood that gentleman to say that, "if to insist upon the Missouri Compromise line constitutes an Abolitionist, he was one." (Cries of "That's so," "that's so.") Gov. Johnston had also said he could never stand upon the 12th section. (Cries of "That's so," "that's so.") He proceeded at great length, deploring the differences between the North and South, and attributing all the troubles to the aggressiveness of the former. He had no hope of conciliation prevailing, and he had made up his mind to retire from the Convention. He was apprehensive of the most serious consequences from this interference with the rights of the South, but when the worst came, they would stand like the Old Guard at Waterloo, who "knew how to die, but did not know how to surrender."

Gov. Call again stated his determination to retire. He had come to battle against the innovations of the foreign party in the United States and the influence of the Pope of Rome. Gov. Call now said, "Farewell." Voices—"New York is with you!" "Pennsylvania is with you!" [Applause and hisses.]

The wildest kind of an excitement here followed. Twenty delegates endeavored to get the floor, which was accorded to Mr. Bartlett, of Kentucky, who made an earnest appeal to Gov. Call, and others, not to leave and desert their friends in the Convention. He would say to Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, that we have had enough of platform making. He implored Mr. Small to withdraw his resolutions. Mr. Bartlett feelingly appealed to the delegates not to destroy the hopes of the American party. The speaker was earnest and eloquent in his appeal for harmony, and tears coursed down his cheeks while speaking.

In conclusion, Mr. Bartlett moved that this Convention do now adjourn to the 24 day of July next.

After much excitement a motion to lay on the table was made, and in taking the ayes and noes many speeches were made. Among them, Mr. Imboden, of Va., stated that he voted "aye," and that it was probably the last vote he would cast in the Convention, and he would now give notice that the National men and the Southern men would meet at the Girard House at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. McCune, of N. C., endorsed the remarks of Mr. Imboden, and hoped that the Southern men would stand by the 12th section, and secede in a body.

Mr. Snowden, of Va., declined to vote, and said he would leave the Convention. [Voices—"You can go!"—"Good bye."]

Mr. Brownlow, of Tenn., said he would vote aye, and did so because he believed with the writer of a telegraphic dispatch to the Pittsburg Convention, that the American party North was with the Black Republicans.

Mr. Poole, from N. C., spoke at such length that the Convention became very impatient.

A delegate moved that each member be limited to five minutes "to let off his gas."

Mr. Gilmore, of Ohio, and other Northern and Western members, objected to allowing Southern delegates to speak as long as they please, and then muzzle the speakers who were to follow.

Judge Walker, of Ala., then made a long speech and bid farewell to the Convention.

Hon. Wm. R. Smith of Ala., followed delivering a hopeful and thoroughly Union and American speech. He ridiculed the tone in which the dissolution of the Union had been prophesied, and declared that he firmly believed that the Union is a political indestructibility. They wanted a platform—and that platform was a man. If the Convention adjourned without making a nomination, the American party would be disbanded forever. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion, was greeted with tremendous cheers. Some of the Southern delegates who had concluded to withdraw from the Convention, rushed up to the honorable gentleman, shaking him warmly by the hand, and expressing the opinion that he had saved the party. The speech was certainly electrical in its effect, and it completely changed the current of feeling among the Southern members.

Many of the Northern men then made short speeches, laying the blame on the South, declaring themselves not abolitionists but anti-slavery men, opposed to its extension beyond its present limits.

Mr. Riddel, of Pa., had come here with a faint hope that the South and the North would agree upon a subject they have never yet agreed upon, and never will, but which they cannot ignore. He thought it best to dispense with a platform and strive to elect a man upon his own merits.

Mr. Fowler, of Arkansas, made a long speech against platforms in general, and in favor of a good candidate, who was not a new and untried man. He was opposed to an adjournment without a nomination that would supply the defects of the platform established a few days since.

Mr. Ely concluded with a severe reflection upon Northern men with Southern principles. If a Northern man was nominated, he would like to see him a man independent enough to be an anti-slavery man.

Mr. Richmond, of Mass., insisted upon speaking, and roared out at the top of his voice. [Cries of "Hear him!" "Hear him!" "Choke him down!" "Dry up." "Good!"] The President's gavel was plied diligently, and added to the already great confusion. All sorts of cries, and even threats, were uttered.

For about ten minutes there was a scene of tremendous excitement, and the President's efforts to restore order were utterly futile, until Mr. Richmond's friends prevailed upon him to resume his seat.

Mr. Brewster, of Mass., denounced Black Republicanism, but declared that neither he nor Massachusetts would ever give a vote to extend slavery over territory where it does not already exist.

Mr. Richmond, of Mass., denounced slavery, and said that Massachusetts was American, but she was also thoroughly free soil.

Mr. Thurston, of Mass., also made a strong anti-slavery speech. He accused the southern delegates of creating confusion when a northern man had the floor.

Mr. Thurston finished his speech amid a very general racket, which could not be quieted by the chairman's gavel.

The resolution was laid on the table, and after other scenes of confusion and angry discussion the Convention adjourned to Monday.

On Monday, Mr. Killinger, of Pa., moved the following as a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Small:

Resolved, That the National American Convention has no authority to prescribe a platform of principles for this Convention, and that we will nominate for President and Vice President no man who is not in favor of indertieting the introduction of slavery into territory north of 36 30.

After much excitement and talking this was laid on the table; and Mr. Brownlow offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention do proceed forthwith to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. [Loud applause, and cries of "that's it," "that's it."]

Another scene of excitement and talking, and the resolution was carried: when a number of the Northern delegates withdrew.

The Convention then voted, each member voting as his name was called; as follows:

Millard Fillmore, of New York,	71
George Law, of New York,	23
Judge McLean, of Ohio,	7
R. F. Stockton, of New Jersey,	8
Garrett Davis, of Kentucky,	13
John Bell, of Tennessee,	5
W. F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania,	3
Erastus Brooks, of New York,	1
Saml. Houston, of Texas,	6
Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina,	2
L. D. Campbell,	1
John M. Clayton,	1

Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania received 14 votes, but before the vote had closed he announced that he was not a candidate, whereupon several members changed their votes for other parties.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. Brownlow arose and proposed to receive into the church General Call, of Florida, Percy Walker, of Alabama, and all others who had been going astray.

Mr. Brownlow, amid great applause, advanced towards Gen. Call, and embraced him.

The greatest merriment was occasioned by this fond embrace, and Mr. Brownlow took his seat, with his brow radiant with joy, amid the cheers of all present.

General Call, said he had given his hand to his brother, and he now gave his heart to the Convention. He was truly happy to be enabled to return without the least inconsistency, and resumed his seat, now that peace and harmony were restored.

Other speeches were made by Southerners who returned to the Convention when the Northern men bolted, and a vote was then taken allowing to each State its strength in the Electoral College; as follows:

STATES.	Fillmore.	Law	Davis.	McLean.	Stockton	Houston.	Rayner.
Massachusetts,	...	...	5	5	1	...	...
New Jersey,	...	...	...	1	5	...	...
Rhode Island,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Indiana,	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Virginia,	13	...	2	...	...	...	...
Michigan,	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee,	7	...	3	...	...	1	...
Wisconsin,	...	5	...	...	...	...	2
Texas,	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
California,	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware,	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida,	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi,	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland,	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky,	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
North Carolina,	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri,	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio,	7	10	...	6	...	...	...
New York,	10	20	...	...	...	4	...
Pennsylvania,	14	...	1	1	...	...	8
Arkansas,	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alabama,	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois,	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
	116	40	28	18	6	7	7

So that Mr. Fillmore received 116 votes and all others 99. Many delegates then changed their votes, and Mr. Fillmore went up to 179 against 64 for all others.

The nomination was then made unanimous. Gov. Call was then nominated for V. P. He declined and nominated Andrew J. Donelson, to whom he said, Gen. Jackson was most indebted for the success of his administration.

Mr. Brooks of N. Y. thanked the Convention for the nomination of Mr. Fillmore.

Mr. Stuart of Va. did likewise, and promised Virginia to Mr. Fillmore by an immense majority—24,000 the exact figure we believe.

The Convention then voted for Vice President, and the vote was divided between Messrs. Smith and Walker of Ala., Stuart of Va., Donelson, Gardner and Rayner. Mr. Donelson having a plurality, many changed to him, and then the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Donelson then returned thanks in a speech eulogizing Gen. Jackson, and himself as having been his most intimate friend and having in his possession "a thousand of his letters and speeches."

Loud cries were now made for Brownlow, of Tennessee. On taking the stand in response, he said that his speech on this occasion would be, like all his speeches, short and sweet, like a roasted maggot. He had fought hard and long for the Whig party, but he had seen fit to leave that organization. Why, with Millard Fillmore to lead and even with Josh Giddings behind him, we could carry our State. But with this large, patriotic greasy Tennesseean, (pointing to Major Donelson,) the Pierce party will be a transcendental nothing. He should go home with the determination to jump higher and squall louder than any man in Tennessee, and would open the ball at Knoxville, on Monday next. (Applause and laughter.) It had been understood as arranged that Major Donelson would be put on the ticket with Andrew Jackson in big letters, and Donelson invisible, and then the old line Democrats would think that old Hickory had come to life again. He then proposed the party should disperse, having done the good work.

Other congratulatory speeches were made, and then, Mr. McCune, of Virginia, said that the National Council had adopted a platform which was satisfactory neither to the North nor the South. They had now a platform which was satisfactory to both, in the shape of Fillmore and Donelson. He moved that this Convention repudiate all platforms. The motion was seconded, and thereupon a great scene of confusion took place, in the midst of which the vote was taken on the motion, but it was impossible for any one to decide whether it was adopted or rejected. The President was unable to tell, but he thought that it was lost. On the other hand, the Virginians contended that it was adopted. In the midst of the confusion, a motion was made to adjourn *sine die*, and it prevailed.

CONVENTION OF BOLTING KNOW NOTHINGS.

The American publishes the proceedings of the Northern Bolters who met on Monday and organized by appointing Gov. Ford of Ohio, President.

There were present: the entire delegations from New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Iowa, together with, 2 from Massachusetts, 4 from Pennsylvania, 16 from Ohio, and 1 from Illinois; in all 35.

A Business Committee was appointed and the Convention adjourned till evening.

There were then quite a number present who were not at the afternoon session. Among them was Gov. Johnston, of Pa.

The following protest was presented by the committee appointed in the afternoon through the Chairman, Mr. Riddle, of Pa.

To the American Party of the Union.—The undersigned delegates to the National Nominating Convention, now in session at Philadelphia, find themselves compelled to dissent from the principles avowed by that body. And holding the opinion, as they do, that the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, demanded by the freemen of the North, is redress of an undeniable wrong, and the insertion of it, in spirit at least, indispensable to the repose of the country, they have regarded the refusal of that Convention to recognize the well defined opinions of the North and of the Americans of the free States upon this question as a denial of their right, and a rebuke of their sentiments.

They have therefore withdrawn from the Nominating Convention, refusing to participate in the proposed nominations, and now address themselves to the Americans of the country, especially of the States they represent, to justify and approve their action; and to the end that nominations conforming to the overruling sentiments of the country on the great issue may be regularly and auspiciously made, the undersigned propose to the Americans in all the States to assemble in their several State organizations, and that delegates be sent to the Convention to meet in the city of New York, on Thursday, the 12th of June next, for nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

This was adopted, signed by those present, and the Bolters adjourned.

BALTIMORE, Feb'y 27.

Black Republicanism Repudiated in Baltimore.—A large meeting of the merchants and citizens of Baltimore was held at the Exchange at noon to-day, at which resolutions were adopted protesting against Francis P. Blair's assuming to represent the citizens of Baltimore in the Republican Convention at Pittsburg. Corkran, the President of the bogus meeting that appointed Blair, wanted to speak, but the meeting refused to hear him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

The Pacific Railroad.—The House special committee on the subject of a railroad to connect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts is composed as follows:—Messrs. Denver, of California; Woodworth, of Ill., Houston of Alabama; Mott, of Ohio; Wells, of Wisconsin; Kidwell, of Virginia; Jewett, of Ky.; McCarty, of New York; Evans, of Texas; Reade of North Carolina; Wood, of Maine, Lindley, of Mo.; and Kunkle, of Pa.

Death of Thomas L. Cowan.—It is our mournful duty to record the death of Mr. Thomas L. Cowan, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of our town, who after a painful illness of many days, expired at 12 o'clock last night. He had been in declining health for several years; indeed he had lived beyond the age allotted to man on earth, and exhausted nature, even in the absence of disease, pointed with unmistakable significance to the lengthened shadow of life. That the deceased understood and appreciated his condition, is well known. He stood awaiting the summons, and when it came he was ready.

Salisbury Watchman.

Mr. Washington Kerr, of Guilford county, has been elected, by the Board of Trustees of Davidson College, to the Professorship of Chemistry in that Institution. Mr. K. graduated a few years ago with the highest honors of his class at Chapel Hill.—*Salis. Banner.*

Western N. Carolina Railroad.—The President of the Western N. Carolina Railroad Company has given notice that proposals will be received until the 11th day of March, for the graduation, masonry and sills for twenty-five miles of the first section of the Road, extending from Salisbury westward.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

Widow Grizzle's husband lately died of cholera. In the midst of his most acute bodily pain, after the hand of death had touched him, and while writhing in agony, his gentle wife said to him—"Well Mr. Grizzle, you needn't kick round so, and wear all the sheets out, *if you are a dying!*"

Kansas must have been the State in which the boy resided who wrote home to his father in Pennsylvania as follows:

"Dad, dad, move right out here quick for mighty mean men get elected to office in this State."

An Attempt to Destroy.—On Tuesday night last, we learn from the St. Louis papers, two loud explosions were heard in that city, which were found to have been occasioned by an attempt to blow up the Cathedral in Walnut street. Two boxes heavily charged with gunpowder, had been exploded between the pillars of the portico. No damage was done to the building.

FROM THE WILMINGTON HERALD.
FIRST CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF MOORE'S CREEK.

Our patriotic citizens are usually slow in undertaking projects, except those of an utilitarian character, but once aroused they do things with an earnestness worthy of all commendation.

The battle of Moore's Creek, fought on the 27th of February 1776, in which the American Arms were proudly successful, and from which, the cause of freedom received fresh stimulus, has never been until the present occasion, signalized by any public demonstration, but has been suffered to slumber in apparent forgetfulness. But the spirited celebration of yesterday, proves that our old men and our young men, are all full of the glowing spirit of patriotism, and not forgetful of the noble actions of those men of the Cape Fear, from whom they are proud to claim descent, and whose memory and love of country they stand ready to emulate whenever their country needs their services.

Our special reporter by an extraordinary effort, managed to turn out by sunrise, and on repairing to the wharf whence the Steamers "Scottish Chief" and "Brothers" were to take their departure for the battle ground, found the bulk of the population already assembled,—the old, the middle aged, the young, and the boys were all there, with as usual a goodly number of the colored population.

The morning was not as bright as could have been desired, the sky being overcast with light clouds, causing a lingering apprehension that we might have an unpleasant day; however when the hour of departure arrived, from the number that thronged into the boats, it was evident, that the people were not to be deterred by the unpropitious appearance of the weather from participating in the day's celebration.

The steamers being all ready, the Wilmington Light Infantry, Capt. Cantwell, and the Wilmington Pioneer Cadets, Capt. Radcliffe, preceded by the Amateur brass band, marched on board the "Scottish Chief," and the German Volunteers, Capt. VanGlahn, preceded by Schreiner's band, marched on board the "Brothers" in fine military style,—and the remaining space was soon occupied by a dense mass of humanity in holiday apparel.

The gay steamers got under way amid the spirit stirring strains of martial music, the booming of the cannons, salutes from the soldiery, and the hearty cheering of those on board. It was, indeed, a very exhilarating sight—the steamers sweeping gracefully out into the stream, amid the hurrahs of the multitude on shore, the military in their handsome uniforms, the decks crowded with interested spectators, the shipping in port decorated for the occasion, while the sweet strains of music added inspiration to the feelings already rife in each bosom. Our reporter says that he felt good—his lambent patriotism was all astir, and he actually forgot that his unusually early rising had caused him the loss of his breakfast. With a heavy head of steam on, the boats, crowded to their utmost capacity, swept gaily up the river. Those only who have ascended the Cape Fear are capable of appreciating the beauties of the scenery. There were the shad fishermen in their light boats hauling up their nets at occasional distances—anon would come drifting slowly with the tide a long raft of timber, while the songs of the oarsmen rang out upon the air—numerous canoes were glancing up and down the current—the rice fields, to some minds monotonous, but to ours interesting, stretched far into the distance on either hand—the foliage on the river banks seemed fresh and green—the houses of the planters "neat but not gaudy," filled up the corners of the picture, while the inmates gathered in front at the landings waved adieus to the departing steamers. We never saw more blackbirds wheeling in the air—the crows perched on the trees by the river bank, evidently thought that something was in the wind—an idea which received confirmation from the harmless bullets from numberless revolvers whizzing passed their heads; and the wild fowl fled on frightened wings in search of distant solitudes. We passed various points of historical interest on the river—Point Peter—Dollerston landing, where Gen. Moore crossed to intercept McDonald on his march to Wilmington; and, finally, leaving the Cape Fear, swept into the waters of Black River and followed its tortuous windings. Let those who aver that North Carolina is a worn-out State, so far as her lands are concerned, take a trip up this river, and they will be astonished at the extent of uncleared tracts lying in all their primeval wildness and luxuriance on either hand. But, we will not enlarge upon this point.

On the arival of the steamers at Moore's Creek, they were loudly greeted by the shouts and huzzas of the multitude on the river bank ready to receive the Wilmington delegation. The companies and citizens were marshalled into rank, and escorted by Col. Moore to the battle field. There we found the stars and stripes streaming in the breeze in the centre of the old encampment, immediately in front of a large platform for the speakers, which commanded a full view of the road down which the Loyalists marched, as well as the bridge upon which they suffered such signal defeat. Martial music floated on the air, the tread of our citizen soldiers seemed more soldier-like, as they caught inspiration from the thought, that they stood upon the soil that had been made immortal by the valor and the prowess of the Wilmington Minute men and New Hanover Rangers, and patriots of the Neuse and Trent.

The sky which had been o'erclouded, suddenly cleared, and a glorious February sun shone upon some fifteen hundred of the sons and daughters of North Carolina who had assembled to honor the memory of the men of '76, the heroes of Moore's Creek.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock the ceremonies of the occasion were commenced, by T. H. Williams, Esq. introducing to the audience, the Rev. Robert Tate, a venerable man who has passed his threescore years and ten, and though his step seems feeble and his voice tremulous, yet as he referred to the incidents of the battle, the fires of youth seemed to glow within him, and doubtless every one felt, that there was a peculiar propriety in his opening speech, and a peculiar appropriateness in his prayer to the God of battles in behalf of the Union and prosperity of these United States. The audience was then addressed by the Hon. W. S. Ashe in a strain of patriotic fervor and eloquence far surpassing any effort of his it was ever our fortune to hear. He spoke of the written and the unwritten history of the traditions and the facts communicated to him in the bosom of his family from youth to manhood; and we but do Mr. Ashe justice when we say, that no one who heard his soul stirring speech, can doubt, but that, the "tales of a grandfather" and the traditions of the early times on the Cape Fear, had poured into his veins a flood of patriotic North Carolina feeling, that will throb until with him time shall be no more. He detailed in a graphic manner, the incidents connected with the people of New Hanover, in their refusal to use tea, long before the overthrow of that beverage in Boston harbor, ahd likewise discoursed in a strain of ardor on their gallant conduct in boarding a British vessel in the Port of Wilmington in broad open day and taking therefrom the odious stamps, and burning them, and likewise compelling the stamp officer to resign his situation. To Gen. Moore he awarded high distinction and pre-eminence as a soldier, awarded to Caswell and the men of the Neuse and Trent a full meed of praise for their gallant bearing and valor at Moore's Creek, but claimed that Lillington had first taken position and had fortified himself before the arrival of Caswell, and was the fighting hero of that illustrious day.

He was followed by George Davis, Esq., whose heart seemed full to overflowing, with veneration for the men of Cape Fear, who had done, and suffered so much for their country's glory early in the revolution. He led off in a strain of pure, impressive eloquence, and as in clarion tones, he called upon his hearers to take the shoes from off their feet, as they stood on holy ground, under an impulse all were ready to obey, and as he progressed and painted the sufferings, and the daring of the men of North Carolina, in words dressed with rich and glowing imagery, all felt that his heart was in the subject, and that in his soul he duly appreciated the importance of the theme.

His allusion to the voice of Mecklenburg, crossing the mighty deep, and entering the Palace of the King, was as fine and rich a gem as ever fell from the lips of an orator.

He dwelt principally on the causes that made the men of North Carolina foremost in declaring Independence, viz: The boundary line between North and South Carolina; the attachment law, and the utter want of appreciation on the part of Gov. Martin, of the character of the people of North Carolina. He too sustained the views of Mr. Ashe, relative to the conduct of our people on the Tea question, the stamp act, and the part that Lillington bore in the fight, and held up the silver crescent that Lillington wore on his hat, on the day of battle, upon which was inscribed his name and the sole stirring sentiment "Liberty or Death."

Although the hour to dine had long since past, yet the desire manifested by the assembled company to hear more upon the interesting topics of the day, was so evident, that James Banks, Esq. of Cumberland, (to whose articles, recently published in this paper from the Fayetteville Observer, the present celebration was in a great measure indebted,) came forward and delivered an address marked with great ability and power. Our people, on various occasions, have had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Banks, and they appreciate the beauty of his thought and the wealth of his imagery. He paid a glowing tribute to the merits and the services of those gallant men of the revolutionary era, who, upon this spot eighty years ago, had done so much for the cause of freedom. He said that the Scotch emigrants of the upper Cape Fear, fresh from the fatal field of Culloden, had, it is true, under the instigation of Gov. Martin and the persuasions of his Scotch emissaries, espoused the Royal cause, and followed the lead of McLeod on his fatal journey to Wilmington; but all this had been wiped out by their brave deeds since in the cause of the Republic. Their descendants had long since wiped out the stain upon their escutcheon, by wading through fire and blood, upholding and maintaining the stars and stripes on many a hard contested battle field, and had become thoroughly Americanized in all their thoughts and feelings. They had done gallant service in the war of 1812. In the Mexican war no troops fought better on the American side. When Capts. Drum and Cantwell visited Cumberland and Moore counties for the purpose of enlisting troops, none were more eager to volunteer than the descendants of these Scotch Loyalists. As an instance of their devotion, one hundred of these men had followed Scott to the blood-stained fields of Mexico, from Vera Cruz to the halls of the Montezumas, and returned with the shattered remnant of seventeen only. As Mr. Banks upheld the patriotism of these gallant men, "in words that breathe and thoughts that burn," we observed many a tear steal from the cheeks of those in whose veins the blood of these heroes coursed. The people of Cumberland need desire no better champion than he. In his hands their cause is safe. As an old personal friend of "Jamie," we felt proud of his effort. Shoulder to shoulder we have stood by him in many a hard political battle, and altho' circumstances have arisen causing a present slight political separation, yet the old friendship is as bright and deep as in former times. We wish him long life and prosperity.

After Mr. Banks took his seat, Dr. Fred. J. Hill, always mindful of the main point, next arrested the attention of the audience, and proposed that on that day twelve months, they should assemble within the same sacred encampment, and erect a monument, that should tell to distant times the incidents of the Battle of Moore's Creek, and proposed the appointment of a committee of arrangements, empowered to invite all portions of the State to unite in the celebration—all of which was unanimously carried, and the names of the committee were as follows: Rev. Robert Tate, Dr. F. J. Hill, Jas. P. Moore, Jas. Kerr, David McIntire, Rev. Colin Shaw, Owen Alderman, Jefferson Corbett, N. N. Nixon, P. M. Walker, Daniel Shaw, Robert Bannerman, Chas. Henry, Thos. H. Ashe, Jas. Garrason, John McRae.

After this, the multitude were invited to partake of the bounties which the hospitality of the neighborhood had provided for the occasion. The trenchers groaned beneath the sumptuous fare. The ladies who had honored the occasion in large numbers, wreathed in smiles and beauty, graced with their presence the festive board, and afforded to bachelors like ourself, a rich feast, soft blue, and dark flashing eyes, more grateful to the heart than even food to the palate.

The meal ended, the military companies were formed and marched from the encampment, down the hill, and across the bridge where McLeod and his Highland clansmen fell.

The same stream glides slowly on. The same trees lift their heads toward the skies. The same sun shone upon us. All stands as it stood on the day of battle, save that a new generation of men were present to celebrate the deeds of those who "have slept their last sleep, and fought their last battle," whom "no sound can awake to glory again."

The Wilmington delegation re-marched to the river, where the steamers lay in waiting, and about ½ past 5 o'clock, started towards Wilmington where they arrived between 8 and 9, and disembarked amidst the shouts of those who awaited their landing. So passed one of the happiest days of our existence, and we have no doubt, that all who enjoyed the pleasure of attendance upon the 80th celebration, will anxiously look for the arrival of the 81st. which must exceed in numbers and grandeur its predecessor.

From the Wilmington Journal's account of the celebration, we copy the following paragraphs:—

"The present bridge over Moore's Creek, stands upon the very same spot where the old bridge, from which the battle takes its name, crossed the Creek about 17 miles from Wilmington, on the direct road to Fayetteville, east of the Cape Fear. Some of the original foundation timbers of the old bridge are yet to be seen. The American entrenchments can very easily be traced, the public road running nearly through the centre of their position. The stream is deep but narrow—not more than forty to fifty feet wide, with a rise and fall of the tide, of nearly three feet.

"Mr. Davis alluded in eloquent terms to the stand taken by the assembly and by the convention called by the people without the authority of the Royal authority. To the driving of Martin, who was forced to take refuge on board a ship of war. To the destruction of the tea which he said exceeded the doings of the Boston Tea-Party, as far as one event could exceed the other. The men of Boston went at night in disguise, to prevent recognition. The men of Cape Fear, led by John Ashe, went openly in broad day-light, and without disguise, for they were men well known. He exhibited a document to show that associations had existed against taxed tea long before the Boston movement. He coincided with Mr. Ashe in relation to Lillington the position of the actual commander, and therefore of the hero of the day at Moore Creek. He exhibited a small silk flag worn on the occasion by Lillington in the form of his cap, bearing the initials of his motto, viz: the words "Liberty or Death." The action of Mecklenburg said Mr. Davis, was both the first Declaration of Independence, on the part of North Hanover was won the first victory of the Revolution.

"Mr. Banks, of Fayetteville, to whom is due much of the credit of 'spurring the motion,'" by his able communications in the Fayetteville Observer, next addressed the assembled people. He paid a glowing tribute to the feelings and the principles which actuated the men and the women of the revolution in North Carolina; but it is to another portion of his address to which we design mainly to refer—the position of the Scotch Highlanders of Cumberland and the neighboring counties.

"The clans had made their last rally in 1745—the last effort prompted by that romantic devotion with which they had adhered to the House of Stuart. They had been broken and scattered at Culloden. The first and great Wm. Pitt, subsequently Earl of Chatham, whose advocacy of the cause of the American colonies will never be forgotten, had taught his countrymen to win over the clans by justice—to respect their clanish devotion to King—to look upon the Great Chief of all the Clans. They had become settled in the centre of the State among a people from whom they were entirely separated by difference of language, of whose manners and customs they knew little, and with whom they could not sympathized even less. They were smarting under still-remembered defeat—they were suing for pardon still recent. They were under the movements against the Royal governors of only eventuate in another Culloden. The British Cabinet at home—the British leaders in America were aware of this. It was considered by some of their old leaders should go among the clans as the Royal commissioners—come to them in the garb of old Gaul—rouse them up with the memories of the Pibroch of their native land—gather them together and be the means of bringing them to the King and their Chief, and embody them in the Loyal Highland regiments.

"Donald McDonald, the husband of the noble hearted Flora McDonald—the Cumberland Highlanders and others did so come—the Highlanders rally around them—they invited them to come another force to be sent to join them from the lower Cape Fear—the American forces under Caswell, Lillington, and Ashe met them at Moore's Creek—the result is known—the well laid schemes of the British government were frustrated. On many a battle-field since in 1812, and in the war with Mexico, the descendants of the Scotch Highlanders have nobly redeemed the one error of their ancestors, and proved that no country has no more devoted citizens than the

FROM THE WILMINGTON HERALD
THE WESTERN RAILROAD

Quite a large number of our citizens assembled last evening at Commissioners' Hall, to meet the delegates from Fayetteville, who visited our town for the purpose of soliciting aid in behalf of the railroad from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields. We were unable to be present, but from what we learn most of our enterprising and thorough going internal improvement men were in attendance, and that the best spirit prevailed. O. G. Parsley, Esq., was called to the chair, and Messrs. Henry Nutt and James Fulton acted as Secretaries.

The present condition and future prospects of the road were given at length by Messrs. C. B. Mallett, Jas. Banks and Geo. McNeill of Fayetteville. It is estimated that the road, which is 130 miles in length, will cost, exclusive of motive power, about $500,0000, of which they have subscribed and secured $335,000, leaving $165,000 still to be raised. Much information of an interesting character as regards the wealth and resources of the country to be traversed by the road was given; and it was fairly demonstrated that the road will be profitable to its stockholders, paying in all probability 12½ per cent. or more. Specimens of coal were exhibited, which were pronounced equal to any in this country, and said to be of the very best quality for producing gas, which renders it so much the more valuable. The success of the mining operations at Egypt on Deep River proves what has heretofore been doubted, that the whole of that region is a basin of coal, of this quality, which will be of inestimable value to the State and country.

Remarks were made by Dr. F. J. Hill, O. G. Parsley, H. Nutt, Col. Jno. McRae, A. J. DeRosset, jr., Dr. J. H. Dickson, Wm. A. Wright, Edward Kidder, and others, manifesting a lively interest in the enterprise. A very general disposition was exhibited by those present to aid the valuable State work; but in consequence of the exceeding stringency of the times, it was feared that a large subscription payable in money could not be obtained at present. It was therefore proposed, if acceptable to the stockholders of the Western road, that our citizens should subscribe the stock held by them in the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester railroads, which could be made available either by direct sale or as collateral security in effecting sale of the bonds of the Western road. This proposition seemed to meet with favor by the Fayetteville delegation.

On motion of W. A. Wright, it was

Resolved, That we regard the Railroad now in course of construction from Fayetteville to the Coal Mines on Deep River as eminently a State work, and of the highest importance to the town of Wilmington as well as to that of Fayetteville.

Resolved, That we will use our best efforts and contribute to the extent of our ability, to push this great work forward to a speedy completion.

A resolution was passed, requesting the gentlemen named as commissioners to open books for subscription, to act as a committee to aid the gentlemen from Fayetteville in obtaining subscriptions among our citizens.

We have no doubt that a very liberal subscription, payable in stock, will be made by our citizens, as they seemed fully alive to the importance of contributing to this work, some seven or eight gentlemen having subscribed upwards of $20,000 in stock.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Geo. McNeill, Esq., on behalf of the Fayetteville delegation, expressed gratification at the kind manner in which the mission and the delegates had been received.

BLANKS for sale at this Office

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1856.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.—There is a remarkable discrepancy as to statements of facts, between the British Ministry, speaking in its Parliament, and the organs of the Administration in our Senate, regarding both the points in dispute between the two governments.

Lord Clarendon having stated that the British government had made ample atonement for the violation of our neutrality laws by enlisting men in this country, Mr. Mason, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate, avers that "no atonement had ever been offered."

Lord Clarendon having stated that the British government had offered to submit to arbitration of some friendly power the dispute relative to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and Central America, Mr. Mason denies that any such offer has been made.

This is a queer state of things.

The Washington Union contradicts, by authority, the reports that Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon had had "high words," or that Mr. B. had demanded his passports, or that he had conferred with Sir Henry Bulwer on the subjects in dispute.

The President has, in obedience to a call of the Senate, communicated the correspondence between the two governments. It is very long, filling 66 printed pages. From a hasty glance at it, we glean these leading facts:

That the enlistments in the United States for the British army were proved to have been carried on under the direction of Mr. Crampton, the Minister, and three British Consuls. That Mr. Marcy earnestly complained to the British government, through Mr. Buchanan, of the violation of our neutrality laws, before he knew that it was done by these high officials of that government. That in reply, he was assured that it was regretted that our laws had been violated; that it was not done by any authority of that government, and that strict orders would be issued to put a stop to it. That Mr. Buchanan expressed himself satisfied with this explanation and apology. That *afterwards*, it was discovered that the Minister and Consuls had been the offenders, and the complaint was renewed, as a much more grave offence, as not only a violation of our neutrality laws, but also as an insult to the sovereignty of the United States. These renewed complaints were met by an imperious and "offensive" tone from Lord Clarendon, who denied the facts charged [which had been abundantly proved in the trials in our Courts;] asserted that the evidence had been obtained in an undignified manner; that Mr. Buchanan had already expressed himself satisfied; that though our government "pretended" to neutrality between the powers at war in Europe, our citizens had furnished arms, &c., to Russia. To this Mr. Marcy replies with great ability, defining the nature of the offence committed, and showing that the trade of our citizens with Russia was a lawful and legitimate one, but that the same trade with England and France, in arms, ammunition, provisions &c. for their army, had been vastly more extensive.

The result was, that Mr. Marcy demanded the recall of Mr. Crampton and the dismissal of the Consuls. This was refused. And the next step will probably be their dismissal by the government at Washington.

In regard to the treaty, it appears that no formal proposition of arbitration was made to Mr. Buchanan, who reports a mere conversation with Lord Clarendon. It also appears that Mr. Crampton submitted to Secretary Marcy, on Wednesday evening last, a proposition for arbitration, alleged to have been in his possession since November.

The impression made upon our minds by a hasty examination is, that our government has decidedly the better of the whole correspondence; but yet that it would be one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated against humanity if war should arise from such inadequate causes.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser has the authority of a gentleman who came passenger in the Asia, who saw Mr. Buchanan on the eve of his departure, to say that all the points of difficulty between the United States and Great Britain were in a fair way for adjustment, and would be settled in a few days.

This is an important statement, coming through so cautious and reliable a paper as the Commercial Advertiser. We hope it may be verified. If so, it will doubtless be owing to the friendly and judicious interference of Sir Henry Bulwer.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.—On Tuesday last the President, by special message to Congress, "recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress a communication from the Secretary of War, asking a special appropriation of three millions of dollars to prepare armaments and ammunition for the fortifications, to increase the supply of improved small arms, and to apply recent improvements to arms of old patterns belonging to the United States and the several States."

The Secretary says that it is very desirable that the recent improvements in small arms, by which their efficiency has been much increased, should be applied as soon as practicable to the arms on hand; and he urgently recommends a more rapid preparation than heretofore of armaments and ammunition for fortifications, "for the immediate and more effective use of the whole."

This important communication was referred to the Military Committee, which promptly, on the next day, reported a bill to carry it into effect.

The difficulties between the U. States and England have drawn attention to the defenceless condition of the country, which fully justifies the use of three millions or more, whether there be any serious apprehension of war with England or not.

DISCONTINUED.—Scull Camp P. O., Surry Co. N. C.

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—We copy the Wilmington Herald's account of the meeting held in that place on Thursday evening last in regard to our Coal Fields rail road.

So far as appears, we are happy to recognise the presence of the "solid men" of Wilmington, its best and most enterprising citizens, and to welcome a kind spirit and disposition in regard to the work in hand.

But we regret to say that in our opinion the stockholders cannot receive subscriptions payable in depreciated stocks, and we think that a plain statement will satisfy the Wilmington subscribers that such a subscription cannot be received. When books were originally opened here, it was resolved to receive subscriptions payable in stocks which were then as good as those now offered at Wilmington; and many persons here subscribed in consequence more than they could well afford to pay in cash. Subsequently, the plan was found to work badly, and it was considered necessary to convert these stock subscriptions into cash subscriptions. This was done, we believe universally, at great inconvenience to the subscribers. That whole system having been abandoned, we have no idea that the stockholders here will again sanction a subscription of the same sort. Better let us struggle on, if it must be so, with such cash subscriptions as we have and can get, than again to produce discontent, inconvenience, and loss, by allowing one stockholder to pay less than another, and to embarrass the company with efforts to work off depreciated stocks. We think it would be made a serious objection to State aid, in case application should be made for it at the next session.

For these reasons, we think the subscriptions payable in Wilmington & Weldon stock (selling price about $85,) Wilmington & Manchester (selling price unknown, but believed to be about $60,) and N. C. Road (selling price $45,) cannot and ought not to be received at par ($100 per share.)

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.—The America has arrived, with dates to the 16th ult.

There was still some excitement in England respecting American affairs. It was not general, however, but was confined to certain classes. The news that Mr. Dallas had been appointed to succeed Mr. Buchanan, seems to have calmed all fears of war with the United States.

The Peace Congress was to meet the next week after the America sailed.

There was an important and interesting debate in Parliament, on Friday night, on the subject of American affairs.

Some Hope of the safety of the Pacific.—Passengers on board the America report seeing a Collins steamer on Tuesday, Feb. 19, heading for the English Channel, with a signal of distress flying. It was probably the Pacific returning.

[So says the telegraph; but we regret to say that the later and fuller accounts do not confirm this statement. On the contrary, they say that there are "no tidings of the Pacific."]

Commercial.—Cotton advanced ⅛ to ¼. Sales of the week 92,000 bales. Breadstuffs had further declined. Rosin had slightly advanced, under an active speculative demand. Money tight, at 6 per cent.

There are manifold reasons, apart from politics, why we are averse to any controversy, on any subject, with our neighbor of the Argus. But there are several paragraphs in its last issue so entirely uncalled for, and the design of which is so apparent, that they require notice. The Argus says:—

"*What is the Matter?*—We confess our astonishment at the indifference manifested by the *Fayetteville Observer* on the subject of Mr. Fillmore's nomination for the first office in the gift of the people. In view of the regrets expressed by that paper when he failed to get the nomination four years ago, we could not have supposed that our contemporary would now be at a loss to say whether it would support a ticket headed by Mr. Fillmore's name—especially when it is considered that the gentleman nominated with him *is unquestionably true to the constitutional rights of the South.*

"We trust the Observer will think better of the matter, and come up heartily to the support of the only ticket likely to be presented around which national men can rally with an assurance that their confidence will not be misplaced.

"As to what the Whigs may do in a National Convention—the Observer taught us, many months ago, *that the Whigs never could again meet in National Convention;* and, therefore, it is unnecessary to speculate upon this subject."

We do not feel any "astonishment," but we do feel concern, that our neighbor and old friend is not willing that we should manage our own affairs in our own way.

We think a fair reading will show that we have manifested anything but "indifference" on the subject. But we are Whigs. We look to the action of the Whig party; and we desire to have some claim to a voice in that action, which we would not be entitled to have if we joined the Argus's party. When our party shall have acted, it will be time enough for us to go with it, or, if we cannot do that, to separate from it. Mr. Fillmore is deservedly a great favorite with us; but he is not the only man who is so, or whom we would support. And we would not hesitate to support another in preference even to him, if we were satisfied that that other —equally capable and equally true to the South—*could be* elected, and that Mr. Fillmore could *not* be. These are all matters about which we wish to see our way clear before we commit ourselves on the subject. And it is remarkable that a party paper, as the Argus is, should object to our awaiting the action of our party, just as the Argus has done for weeks past by going for Fillmore for President, "subject to the decision of a National Convention."

If the Argus fancies that it has learned from us that "the Whigs could never again meet in National Convention," we think it must admit that the late Philadelphia Convention has taught it, much more authoritatively, that its own party cannot form a *National* Convention. The two parties, and all parties, are alike in that particular. Unfortunately, they are all distracted by sectional questions—but the Whigs not more than the Americans—probably not so much—for those Whigs of the North who still stand by their colors, are, it is believed, true men, relieved of their fanatical allies, many of whom found seats in the three Conventions lately held in Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

We are strongly tempted to retort (as we might) upon the Argus, which has recently changed its party allegiance, and, like the fox who lost his tail, is desirous of company in its inconsistent course. But wishing no controversy, we dismiss the subject, hoping that the Argus will not concern itself about our course. Let it rest assured that that course will be dictated solely by a sense of duty to the country, without the slightest reference to the question whether it is going to be a popular course or not.

The Fugitive Slave case at Cincinnati has resulted in the delivery to the owner in Kentucky. The U. S. Marshal, with 200 special officers, conveyed the slaves across the river to Kentucky, in the face of a prodigiously excited crowd of abolitionists.

THE NOMINATIONS.—We gave, on Thursday, very hastily, our views of the course proper for us, as Whigs, to pursue in regard to the nominations made by the American party, the news of which was received on that morning. We are glad to find that the Whig National Intelligencer takes a similar view of its duty.

"As we are not members of that party, (says the Intelligencer,) we should conceive that we had no right to find fault with its selection were it in any respect objectionable; so, perhaps, it is not particularly incumbent on us to praise its choice, free as it not only is from exception, but fit, and proper, and worthy as every body knows the distinguished citizen to be whom the party has chosen as their candidate for the Presidency. What course the Whigs may pursue under the present political circumstances of the country, what candidate they may select or what person they may support for the Chief Magistracy, it is not for us to decide or for any one now to say. It will doubtless be deemed proper by them to take counsel together as to the path which their duty to the country and to their principles shall prescribe, and that path we, as unwavering adherents of the party, shall be prepared to tread without hesitation and without faltering. Whether they shall resolve upon an independent course or not, and whether it lead to success or failure, belong to the future; but we should be unfaithful to our known sentiments and uniform avowals if we were to suppress now the expression of our opinion of the merits of Mr. Fillmore, and the confidence with which on trial, he inspired the country in his qualifications for a wise and safe and conservative President."

Of Mr. Donelson the Intelligencer speaks more highly than we can. And indeed we consider him so little fit for the high and responsible post of Vice President, that for that, if for no other reason, the Whigs ought to confer together. Let them, if they conclude to support Mr. Fillmore, select some proper statesman to put upon the ticket with him. That could be easily arranged. It is quite probable, we think, that so much would be conceded to the Whigs by the Americans, and that Mr. Donelson would be withdrawn and the Whig candidate substituted in his place. Thus might there be a union at the polls of the votes of both parties.

Or, if Mr. Donelson should be unwilling to withdraw without at once severing his connection with the party which has nominated him, (by no means unlikely,) the electors might cast their votes for Vice President for that man who received the largest vote on the Fillmore ticket. Such was the custom in elections before the Convention system acquired its strength.

But these, as we remarked in our last, will be matter for decision by a Whig Convention.

THE CONVENTIONS—REGULARS AND BOLTERS.—In another part of this paper we publish the closing scenes of the regular and bolting K. N. Conventions, as given in the Philadelphia American. The New York Express, whose principal editor, Mr. E. Brooks, was in the Convention, gives the same account of the regular Convention, but publishes the protest of the free-soil bolters signed by 40 delegates, representing in whole or in part ten Northern States, casting 101 electoral votes.

It is also stated in the Express that it was generally understood in the Convention among the conservative men, that in case a nomination was not effected on the 2d ballot, the Hon. E. Brooks, one of the editors of the Express, would receive the nomination.

The following protest from New York, signed by the delegates from that State who voted for George Law and Sam Houston, is of importance, not only on account of its bearing upon the result in that State, but of statements rendering the nomination of Millard Fillmore quite as acceptable to the old line Whigs as it would have been in 1852:

Protest of the George Law Delegates.—The Delegates from the State of New York who supported and voted for Mr. George Law joined the seceders. The following is a copy of their protest:

"We, a portion of the delegates to the National American Convention from the State of New York, protest against the Presidential nomination made by that Convention upon the following grounds:

"First. The nominee is not a member of the American party; he has never been inside of a council room, and no act of his life, no word spoken or line written by him of which we have knowledge, indicates that he sympathizes with that party, or that he would carry out its principles.

"Second. His nomination we regard as an utter betrayal of the great American movement—a traitorous attempt to wrest it from its purpose and make it minister to the selfish ambition of the leaders and demagogues of the dead organization of the past.

"Third. He was forced upon the State of New York by Southern votes against the wish of our State delegates, and from those States which no man pretends can carry their vote for an American President.

"Fourth. He was forced upon the State of New York against the express wish of a large majority of our State Legislature, against the express wish of a majority of the State officers, and we repeat against the express wish of two thirds of our delegates in the Convention.

"Fifth. He was not nominated by a majority of the States, or by the delegates of a majority of the States. Several States were permitted to cast their votes through a single delegate, who cast the whole number of votes to which his State would have been entitled. Such votes were cast by parties who had previously protested against the proceedings and retired from the Convention."

The above statement, that Mr. Fillmore was not a member, is contradicted by the president of the council No. 177, of Buffalo, who gave the assurance that he himself was present when the obligation of each of the degrees was administered to Mr. Fillmore, and that he is a member of the order in good standing.

The nominations of the Philadelphia Convention surprised others besides ourselves. The Richmond Whig, a thorough going American paper, and which we presume knew as much of the prospects as any one, remarks that "the nomination imparted additional pleasure from the fact of its coming upon us so unexpectedly—at a moment when all thought that the Philadelphia Convention would turn out to be a wretched and disastrous failure. But thus it always is—the darkest hour is just before the break of day! The storm cloud lowered over the gallant Whig and American party for awhile, but the sun shines brightly in the heavens, to-day!"

The reminiscences by the Washington Union, of the abuse lavished on Mr. Fillmore by Mr. Donelson, whilst the former was the best of Presidents and the latter among the worst of editors, (being then editor of the same Washington Union) are not calculated to reconcile Whigs to the support of Donelson, for any office; and make it a matter of astonishment that the American party should have coupled the two upon the same ticket. The Union says,—

"It will be remembered that whilst Mr. Fillmore was President Mr. Donelson was editor of the Washington Union. The Union stood in direct opposition to Mr. Fillmore's administration, and Mr. Donelson has left on record an abundance of available materials on which the head of the ticket can be effectually crushed. We shall make Mr. Donelson do our work against Mr. Fillmore. It will be amusing to find how bad a man Mr. Fillmore is, *according to Mr. Donelson.*"

VIRGINIA SAFE NEXT TIME.—There has not been an election within our memory, in which it was not claimed, before the vote was taken, that Virginia was *going to do* great things against the democracy; and yet invariably Virginia goes deeper and deeper into the slough of democracy. The boasters of that State have been laughed at so often for their ridiculous propensity and their ridiculous failures, that we did not expect to see another boast just now. But the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, we see, in his speech in the American Convention, after the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, "promised the Convention that even old Virginia would be carried."

The Richmond Whig says, more sensibly, that "whether we carry Virginia or not, that's neither here nor there. We'll just *try*—that's all."

THE VOTE OF NEW YORK.—Many conflicting statements have appeared in the papers as to the probable vote of New York in the Philadelphia Convention—some claiming the State for Fillmore, some for Law. The Express gives the vote as cast in the Convention: for Fillmore 9; for Law 17; for Houston 6; for Brooks 1.

The Know Nothing papers at the North are taking sides, some for and some against the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson.

And some of the leading Northern Whig papers support the nomination.

The N. Y. State Know Nothing Council has approved of the nominations.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. Mallory, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the construction of ten sloops-of-war, (screw propellers.)

On Wednesday, nothing of importance occurred, though a good deal of business was considered.

On Thursday, Mr. Weller reported a bill making appropriations for new fortifications.

Mr. Mason offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any offer had been made by Great Britain to arbitrate the differences on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which was adopted.

The Kansas question next came up, and Mr. Hale made a speech, attacking the administration. Mr. Toombs replied, defending the administration.

The correspondence on the enlistment question was then laid before the Senate. It occupies about 500 pages of foolscap paper.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday, Mr. Campbell of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced three of the annual appropriation bills.

On Wednesday, Mr. Grow, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to enable the people of Oregon to form a State Constitution, and for the admission of such State into the Union.

Also, he reported several bills in relation to Kansas, (in which bills the free soil opinions of the Committee appear to be embodied.)

Some debate took place on the President's three million message and upon his annual message.

On Thursday, the Deficiency Appropriation bill was discussed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

Unfounded Rumor.—The rumor that the President had determined to dismiss Mr. Crampton immediately, and that a letter for that purpose had been written, is entirely unfounded. This is from an incontrovertible source. The ultimate determination of the administration on that subject may depend on the tenor of the next foreign advices, unless Mr. Crampton is previously withdrawn.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal adjourned on Tuesday last after a long and laborious session, during which *one hundred and twelve* opinions were delivered.

The following were the closing decisions:

By Nash, C. J. In Pipkin v. Robinson, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. Also, in Webb v. Zollicoffer, from Halifax; judgment reversed and non suit. Also, in Brewer v. Tysor, from Chatham, awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Stammire v. Powell, from Cherokee, awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Stammire v. Taylor, from Cherokee, awarding a *venire de novo.*

By PEARSON, J. In Patton v. Thompson, in equity, from Alamance; directing a decree for for plaintiff. Also, in Adams v. Beaman, from Greene, awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Freeman v. Hatley, from Stanly, awarding a *venire de novo.*

By BATTLE, J. In Adams v. Gillaspie, equity, from Guilford. Also, in State v. Johnston, from Guilford, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceedings of the said Superior Court. Also, in Watkins v. James, from Caswell, awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Mebane v. Sellars, from Guilford, affirming the judgment.

Ral. Register.

MARRIED,

In Randolph county, 24th January, by H. M. Foust, Esq., Mr. CASWEL WELCH of Chatham, to Miss LYDIA A., daughter of Wm. Brady, Esq.

In Randolph county, 18th February, by H. M. Foust, Esq., Mr. JOHN WARD to Miss LOUIZA CRAVEN.

In Richmond county, by Alfred Baldwin, Esq., MASTIN SHEPPARD to Miss ANNA MATON, all of Richmond.

DIED,

In Alamance county, on the 8th inst., after a short illness, in the 60th year of his age, Mr. PETER FOUST.

In this town, on Thursday morning the 28th ultimo, Miss ISABELLA CAMPBELL, daughter of Capt. Jas. Campbell, dec'd, aged 58 years.

On the night of the 30th of January last, at the residence of her mother, in Marshall county, Miss., after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH A. BIZZELL, aged 13 years, and youngest daughter of Sallie and the late Henry Bizzell, formerly of Johnston county, N. C.

Standard, N. C. Telegraph, and American Advocate please copy.

WHIG MEETING IN ROBESON.—We have not received the proceedings of the Meeting at Lumberton on Monday last, but learn that Daniel C. McNeill, Esq., presided, with Dugald C. McIntyre as Secretary: That Col. N. A. McLean and T. J. Morisey, Esq. delivered speeches: And that resolutions were adopted recommending Mr. Fillmore for President and Mr. Badger for Vice President.

COLLISION ON THE CAPE FEAR.—It has been currently reported that the Steamer J. R. Grist was sunk by a collision with the Southerner on Saturday morning last. We are pleased to be able to state that the damage sustained is trifling; and that the freight on the Grist is not materially damaged.

B. F. Wade, abolitionist, has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate from Ohio.

THE NEXT WHEAT CROP.—An intelligent farmer in Richmond county writes us as follows:

"I have examined my wheat crop, and have heard some of my neighbors speak of theirs, and I believe the general opinion is, that the severity of the winter has killed out so much of it, that there will not be more than half a stand. While in Charleston, a few days ago, I saw gentlemen from the upper part of the State of South Carolina, and they represented it as being nearly all killed. If these fears are realized, and I fear they will be, we may expect flour to command a high price the next season."

Heavy Failure.—We find the following paragraph in the editorial column of the Norfolk Herald of yesterday.

We have been creditably informed that S. S. Summons, Esq., of Hyde county, N. C., has made an assignment to his creditors. Mr. S. is extensively known through the Eastern sections of Virginia and North Carolina, Baltimore, and generally to the commercial community of most of the cities of the Seaboard. It is said his liabilities are over half a million. He owns some thirty odd vessels with which he has for many years carried on a cargo trade with our port and the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia and others adjacent. He has always been represented as a man of great wealth and integrity. He has 300 slaves, several large and fertile farms, and immense Juniper and Cypress Swamps. He was, perhaps, the largest shingle getter in North Carolina. All his operations were on the largest scale.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY.—The report that the 5th volume of this work was in press in England, is contradicted.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 3.

BACON	10½ a 11½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a	Cuba	45 a 47
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans	48 a 50
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 5½
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10
COFFEE—Rio	15 a 16	Tanners'	75 a 1 00
Laguira	16 a 00	SALT—	
St. Domingo	00 a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 65 a 1 75
COTTON—		Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0 00
Fair to Good	9½ a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	9 a	Flaxseed	1 25 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, prlb.	12½ a 15
Gunny	18 a 20	SHOT—	
Dundee	18 a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
Burlaps	00 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	62 a 65
Bro. Sheetings	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 53
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10	Northern "	50 a 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50
Family	7 50 a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00
Superfine	7 25 a 0 00	American Gin	75 a 80
Fine	7 00 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched	6 75 a 0 00	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	13 a
Corn	75 a 00	Crushed	12 a 12½
Wheat	1 25 a 0 00	St. Croix	11 a 12
Oats	45 a 50	Porto Rico	11 a 12
Peas	75 a 80	New Orleans	11 a
Rye	90 a 1 00	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HYDES—Dry	11 a 12	TOBACCO—	
Green	4 a 5	Leaf	00 a 00
IRON—		Manufactured	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar	a 6	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, wide	a 7	WINDOW GLASS—	
English	4 a 4½	8 x 10	$2½ a $2½
LARD—	0 a 12	10 x 12	$2½ a 00
LEAD—	8½ a 00	WOOL—	15 a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—The last sale which was made on Saturday, was at 9½. The news by the America caused the advance.

Flour—Very little change.

Corn—No change.

Sugar—Market quite firm.

Yellow Dip Turpentine 2 00, Scrape 1 00; Spirits 34 to 35.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 50, virgin $2, hard 1 50 Spirits 37½. Nothing doing in Rosin. Tar 1 90. Fayetteville super Flour $8. 307 bales cotton sold on Friday at 9½ to 10.

At Norfolk, corn 56 to 57.

At New York, middling Cotton 10½. Southern Flour 8 87 to 9 50. Corn 70 to 74. Spirits Turpentine 41. Rosin 1 60.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Feb'y 29, Str Magnolia with passengers and goods for sundry Merchants.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. March 1, Strs Fanny and Rowan with passengers, and goods.

Lutterloh's Line. March 2, Str Magnolia with passengers and goods.

Banks's Line. March 2, Str Scottish Chief with goods for sundry persons.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 27.—Brig Lincoln from St. Thomas. 28.—Schr. Mary Powel fm New York; U S M packet David Reid fm Smithville. 29.—Schr. C D Hulse from New York, Albion fm Jacksonville.

Ratification Meeting.

THE FRIENDS OF

FILLMORE and DONELSON

Will assemble at the MARKET HOUSE TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the late Philadelphia Convention.

Addresses may be expected.

March 3.

WHIG MEETING AT KENANSVILLE,

ON MONDAY or TUESDAY of the ensuing Superior Court week. Several addresses may be expected. All true Whigs of Duplin are respectfully and earnestly requested to attend

A HENRY CLAY WHIG.

HOUSE AND LOT IN PITTSBORO' FOR SALE.

ON THURSDAY 19th March, (being Superior Court week,) I will offer for sale at Auction, at the Court House in Pittsborough, my House and Lot, situated about 100 yards west of the Court House, adjoining the Methodist Church Lot and opposite the Tavern formerly kept by Mrs. Poe.

Terms, 6 months' credit.

D. J. McLEOD.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 3. 84*3ti

Standard copy once.

COWS FOR SALE.

2 GOOD COWS for sale. Apply to GEO. B. BAKER.

Feb'y 27. 82-2t

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of PEARCE & FERGUSON was this day dissolved by mutual consent. B. F. Pearce having purchased the entire interest of J. B. Ferguson, will continue the Fancy Dry Goods business on his own account at the old stand.

All persons indebted to the late Firm are requested to call and settle. Either will sign in settlement.

B. F. PEARCE.

J. B. FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 25, 1856. 83-2t

Carolinian 2t.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm trading under the name and style of SHEMWELL & McDONALD, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. B. Shemwell having purchased the entire interest of Arch'd N. McDonald in the above said Firm, is alone authorised to use the name of the Firm in liquidation of its debts and claims

W. B. SHEMWELL.

ARCH'D N. McDONALD.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 83-4t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of pany's Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company the is held in the town of Haywood, on Thursday of April next.

HENRY A. LONDON, Sec'y

Pittsboro', Wilmington pa, 1. 88-tm

and Ral. Standard copy.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to hire out by the year, or for a term of years, three stout negroes—House Carpenters. They are both stout negroes—House Carworked at the trade with experienced healthy, and have then four years. Apply soon to P. M. Powell, for more

March 1, 1856. N. C.

BOARDING,

PRIVATE AND TRANSIENT.

FRONT STREET.

L. MALLETT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 1, 1856. 83-2m

Putnam's Magazine for March, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on Wednesday the 5th inst., at 12 o'clock, a good BUGGY HORSE. Terms, 90 days.

C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

March 1. 1t

FOR SALE.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO., desirous of changing their business, offer for sale the FURNITURE AND FIXTURES of the Fayetteville Hotel, together with a lease of the Building till the 1st of July 1858.

This Hotel is too favorably known to the public to require recommendation from us, and we feel assured that a rare chance to make money is embraced in the above offer.

Any information respecting the business of the House will be cheerfully given to such as may make inquiry. Terms made easy.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

March 1, 1856. 83-tf

JONES'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 2.

THE subscribers have for sale, the 2d volume of the Reports of Law Cases in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, by H. C. Jones, Esq. Just published. Also, Supreme Court Reports generally, and other Law Books.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 1, 1856.

C. BLACK

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the rest of mankind, that he will soon have one of the most extensive and choice stock of GOODS ever offered at Floral College, all of which *shall be new.*

March 4, 1856. 83-2t

Argus and Carolinian copy.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

STOCKHOLDERS are requested to be prompt in payment of their Notes at the Bank of Clarendon on the 1st of March. The money will be wanted to pay monthly estimate.

JNO. M. ROSE,

Feb'y 27, 1856. Treas. W. R. R. Co. 82-2t

POCKET BOOK LOST.

THE subscriber lost on Thursday evening last, the 28th Feb'y, his Pocket Book, containing one Note on Sam'l A. Phillips for $457, date somewhere between the 1st and 5th Nov. 1855, and payable three months after date, with a credit on said Note of $57, Feb'y 1, 1856.

The said Pocket Book contained many accounts, with some few Notes not recollected. All persons are cautioned against trading for any of the lost Notes, and the makers also from paying to any one except myself.

ALEXANDER McKETHAN.

March 1, 1856. 83-3t

Cumberland County. Sworn to before me JOHN P. LEONARD, J. P.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

THE subscriber lost between Fayetteville and his Store in Sampson county, on the 26th ultimo, his POCKET BOOK, containing one note on Wm. R. Wiley for $261 22; one on M. McKinnon and Furney Pope for $75; one on James O. Guinn for $16; one on John R. Lockamy for $13 25; with several others not remembered. All persons are cautioned against trading for the above notes, and the makers likewise, from paying to any person except myself.

DAN'L. McKINNON.

March 3, 1856. 83*4tpd

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of SHEMWELL & McDONALD, are respectfully requested to call and settle, as longer indulgence will not be given.

W. B. SHEMWELL.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 82-4t

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have been arrested by virtue of a Capias ad Satisfaciendum, issued at the instance of R. P. Alston, and that I intend, at the next Superior Court, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3d Monday of March, 1856, to move said Court for leave to take the Benefit of the Acts of Assembly passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, when and where you can attend and object if you think proper.

NATHAN KING.

Feb'y 25. 82*3t

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.

Successful Treatment of Hernia!

THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only three ounces*, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia*, has won for it the highest praise from Physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn. For Rupture, it has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5. Double $8. State which side is affected, and size around Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal supporters (for falling of the womb,) highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which make them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Dropsical Swellings Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. These a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians as Instruments for Curvature of the Spine. Cushions, Walking Sticks & Ankles in Children. Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses

No. 32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia

Oct. 16, 1855. 45 6m

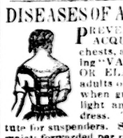
K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1 1856 65-tf

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER,



PREVENTED AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing "VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adapted to adults of both sexes," and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their form. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's Brace answers as a substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches, around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents' $3; Children's $2 50.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.

32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia.

Oct. 16, 1855. 4o 6m

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,

Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

FIFTY TONS GUANO.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall Stock of **GROCERIES**, embracing a large assortment in their line, which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates prompt Country Produce, or on the usual credit to punctual paying customers.

ALSO,

Fifty Tons Best Peruvian Guano,

for Cash, at 3 cents per pound. WILLIAMS & CO.

GEO. W. 30-tf

Aug. 27, 1856

MOLASSES.

SUGAR-HOUSE Sugar-House Molasses just

20 HHDS. for sale by JAS. G COOK

received. 67-

Jan. 7, 185

Ericsson Chronometer Engine.

Reed's Improved Steam Engine for which Letters Patent were issued to JOHN A. REED, of New York, Jan. 2, 1855. This improvement consists in the increase of power 100 per cent. and reducing the weight of the Engine one half. The reversing of motion is effected by letting the steam in on both sides of the cylinder, doubling the size of the port, and balancing the valve, thereby removing the friction and weight of the slide valves, as well as the valve heads connecting rods, &c. The exceeding simplicity of this Engine, renders it much more durable and easily managed than any other, and when placed upon the boiler with the wheels, is portable though effective.

These Engines received the FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the Great Exhibition in Paris. There are about Seventy Five of them now in operation, giving great satisfaction.

PRICES.

1 Horse Engine	$150	Boilers and fittings	$125
5	200	"	150
6	300	"	200
8	400	"	300
10	500	"	500

As sizes from 1 to 100 horse power at the shortest notice.

Also, Reed's Patent Steam Pump, the simplest and most durable one in use, for raising water or supplying boilers.

Further information may be had by address as

TOUSLEY & REED,

95 Maiden Lane, New York.

Jan'y 4 67-3mpd

GARDEN SEED! GARDEN SEED!!

A LARGE supply of Johnson, Robbins & Co's celebrated Seed just received,—warranted the growth of 1855. These Seed have given universal satisfaction wherever used, and may be relied on as fresh and genuine. Also, Red Clover, Lucerne, and Blue Grass Seed. For sale wholesale or retail by

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Jan'y 17, 1856. 70tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

WANTED.

A Gentleman of the Bar, if sufficient encouragement is shown him, designs delivering, in Wilmington and Fayetteville, a COURSE of LECTURES on the

EARLY HISTORY OF THE CAPE FEAR COUNTRY;

and to this end desires, and through this medium calls upon, all those who may have Manuscripts and Documents relating to the Revolutionary History of this section of the State,—such as letters, printed documents, &c., to forward them to him at Elizabethtown, N. C.

All letters, &c., will be carefully preserved, and after being noted, will be safely returned to their proper owners.

Address **J. A. R.**, at Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.

Livery Stables.

THE Undersigned continues to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 20 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $20 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

SONGS AND BALLADS

OF the American Revolution;

Phœnixiana, or Sketches and Burlesques;

Zadiee, from Blackwood's Magazine; Hoare on the Grape Vine.

Also, further supplies of School Books, &c., just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb. 12.

The subscribers will purchase Spirits

Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 9, 1855. 90tf

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article, for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 10. 54-tf

J. N. SMITH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS, Paints; Oils; Dye-Stuffs;

VARNISHES; WINDOW-GLASS AND Putty; Glass-Ware; Perfumery; Fine Soaps; Fine Tooth and Hair Brushes; Garden Seeds; Brushes; Field and Surgical Instruments; Spices; Snuffs; Pure Liquors Patent Medicines; Purposes; Fancy for Medical, &c., &c.

Also, Physicians and Merchants resupplied on terms as favorable as can be had in the city.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed, both in regard to quality and price.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist

48-tf

Oct.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1856. 7tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1 27-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY *FOR SALE.*

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

Negro Blankets, Kerseys and Shoes

for sale by W. H. CARVER

Nov. 7. 51-tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.

Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised. D. M. McLAURIN,

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1855. 75-tf

THE NEW REVISED STATUTES.

THE Subscribers have received on consignment, a few copies of the New Revisal. Price $4, *cash on delivery.*

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 21

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of DENTAL SURGERY.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his Room near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth,*** he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Sept. 29. 40-tf

A Memoir of the Rev. Sidney Smith,

by his Daughter, Lady Holland, with selections from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

SHOULDER BRACES, TRUSSES, &c!

VANHORN'S SHOULDER BRACES,
" TRUSSES,
Marsh's "
Hull's "
Abdominal Supporters.

Just rec'd and for sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Jan. 29. 74-1m

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors;

Policies issued past year 624, whole number issued 1288, covering property amounting to	$2,126,853 00
Policies cancelled and expired	851,685 66
Amount now insured	$1,274,717 34
Amount of Premium Notes	316,333 36
" " " expired & cancelled	126,474 08
" " " now on hand	$189,859 32
Increase during last year	$61,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 88 100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$772 80
" for Premiums received	6,108 28
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	337 50
" for Rent	70 00
	$7,288 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss	$850 00
" " Lot and balance Office building	1,460 00
" " Salaries	1,550 00
" " State Tax	100 00
" " Contingent expenses	375 02
" " Premiums returned	20 65
	$4,346 27
Balance	$2,987 40

To-wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 40
	$2,937 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c.	$2,937 40
Rent due	190 00
Real Estate, paying 18 per cent.	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's,)—unless it be the case of Stranglans & Einston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case,*—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Bennow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for next Quarter:

Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.

May 24, 1855. 4-Y

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

References:

Hon. E. C. Cabell, Hon. A. E. Maxwell, Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg., } Tallahassee, Fla.
Dr. S. C. Bruce, H. C. McLean, Esq., } Carthage, N. C.
Dr. Mallett, Rev. Geo. McNeill, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C.

June 27, 1855. 13-Y

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 30. 83-tf

FALL, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are,
650 pieces Dress DeLains,
French and English Merino,
Plain Merino, real French,
Persian Cloths,
Black and Colored Silks,
Irish Linens, all Flax,
Table Cloths and Napkins,
Carpeting, very cheap,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Kerseys and Linseys,
Silk, Woolen and Cotton Hose,
Ladies' Twisted Silk Mitts,
Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

All of which being purchased by the package for Cash, will be offered at the lowest market price for cash, or on time to paying customers.

Sept. 27, 1855. 39-tf

MEN WANTED.

50 OR 100 MEN wanted on the Western Rail Road, to work on Sections 2 and 3, near Fayetteville. The location is healthy, and the highest wages will be paid. HIRAM PARDEE.

Sept. 24, 1855. 38-

200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by J. W. POWERS & CO.

April 19. 93tf

SECOND STOCK.

Starr & Williams

ARE now receiving their SECOND PURCHASE of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, AND **Ready-Made Clothing,**

And have no hesitation in saying it is the LARGEST and MOST DESIRABLE stock now in market; and having been purchased at greatly reduced prices from the early part of the season will be offered to buyers on terms that cannot fail to please.

Oct. 25. 47-tf

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & pow'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbs. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

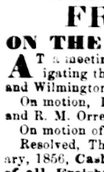
May 29. 3-tf

FALL SUPPLY.

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS

JAMES F. POULKES,

Hay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel,



RESPECTFULLY asks the attention of his customers and friends to his LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of

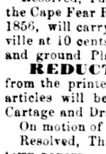
DRUGS,
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,

which he is now receiving, and is determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be his aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give him a call before making your purchases.

Sept. 12, 1855. 37-tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

WARRANTED.



THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order

FRENCH BURR *MILL STONES,*

warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale

COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL STONES,
BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.

From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM HOGG & SON,

S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.

May 29, 1855. 5-ypd

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

FOR RENT.

A VERY desirable Dwelling, recently built, with convenient out houses, near the business part of the town. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 20. 63-tf

FREIGHTING

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag, Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask, and that a

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

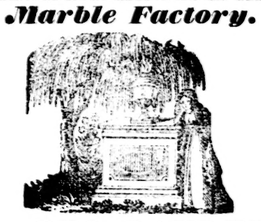
Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.

R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.

Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1856. 64ypd

SEED OATS at

J. & T. WADDILL'S.

Feb'y 18. 81*4

FURTHER SUPPLY OF BOOKS.

ELDORADO, by Bayard Taylor; A Basket of Chips, by Brougham; Table Traits, by Dr. Doran; The Renegade; Modern Pilgrims by Geo. Wood; Helen Leeson, a peep at New York Society; India, China and Japan, by Bayard Taylor; The Hidden Path; Heartsease; Mitchell's Traveller's Guide; Cumming's Works; Andrews' Latin English Lexicon; Small Edition of Psalms and Hymns, plain and gilt; Smellie's Philosophy; Greene's Analysis; Webster's Dictionaries; Cutter's Anatomy, Physiology, &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 31.

LAW BOOKS.

WHARTON'S American Criminal Law, new and third Edition;
" Precedents of Indictments and Pleas:
" on the American Law of Homicide;
" Law Dictionary;
Morris on the Law of Replevin;
Troubat on Limited Partnership;
Wharton & Stile's American Medical Jurisprudence,

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 19.

JONES'S EQUITY.

VOLUME 1, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

25 BOXES TALLOW CANDLES.
Also, a lot of PLAIN and FANCY WAX CANDLES. For sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 7. 51-tf

Methodist Hymns, various styles; and Methodist Disciplines, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 22.

Blank Warrants for sale here

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson

March 28, 1853. 79-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10, 1855. 91-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 88-tf

J. A. SPEARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.

Feb'y 13, 1856. 78-1yr

Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

BOOKBINDER,

Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.

MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.

Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

R. M. ORRELL,

AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant.

April 9, 1855. 90-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 10, 1856. 68-tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855. 84-

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS,

BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

A New and Corrected Edition of

Devereux's Equity, Vol. 2.

FOR SOME years past this volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina has been out of print. The subscribers have printed a 2d edition, revised and corrected, which they will be happy to furnish to such gentlemen of the profession as have incomplete sets. Orders are solicited. Should they be encouraged sufficiently by the sale of this volume, they propose to follow it by a re-print of Devereux's 1st, 3d, and 4th Law, and Dev. & Battle's 1st Law, all of which are out of print. E. J. HALE & SON.

IMPORTANT SALE.

THE Subscriber, contemplating a removal from this place, will expose to public sale on TUESDAY the 4th of MARCH next, (being Court week,) his entire stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c.

Also, a large lot of well-seasoned LUMBER,

TOOLS, MATERIALS, Unfinished Work, &c.

J. D. FALLAS.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

☞ All persons indebted to the proprietor will please call and settle up and save cost. Those having claims against him will please present them.

J. D. F.

Feb. 9, 1856. 9-tf

NOTICE

IS Hereby given, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate of Two Shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, in the name of John McArn,—the original Certificate for the same having been lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r of John McArn.

Feb'y 15, 1856. 79-3m

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is desirous of devoting all of his time to Agricultural pursuits, offers for sale a 15 Bbl. Turpentine Still with all the fixtures, located at his residence, 10 miles from Clinton, 28 miles from Fayetteville and 18 miles from Faison's Depot. He has any quantity of White Oak and Poplar Timber, suitable for making Spirits Barrels within half a mile of his Still. There is on the premises a Spirit Barrel Cooper Shop with all necessary tools.

He would also dispose of his Store at cost, and any one that would purchase both could have the privilege of keeping both at his residence the present year for nothing. Application must made by 1st of April.

Terms very accommodating.

ALSO,

30,000 Turpentine Boxes, which I will rent out on accommodating terms.

C. A. HARRISON.

Leon, Sampson county, Feb'y 14, 1855. 75-tf

CAUTION.

THE Public are cautioned against trading for a Note of EIGHTY DOLLARS made by me to J. N. Terry security, on or about the 12th inst., and payable to Elijah A. Dawkins. As said Note was obtained by fraud I am determined not to pay it.

J. C. TERRY.

Richmond county, Feb'y 18, 1856. 80-3w*

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session, those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without a special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $15 per Session of 21 weeks.

Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.

Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 69-tf

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscribers, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, beg respectfully to offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure their friends that any work intrusted to them will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as they are determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WEMYSS & HOLLAND.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 79-y

9,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE

BY the Subscriber in Montgomery County, N. C., timbered mostly with long leaf pine; is good Mining, Farming and Turpentine Lands. Cheap for Cash or Negroes.

All persons are forbidden to trespass on said Land after this date without my permission.

NATHAN BYRD.

Pekin, Montgomery Co., Jan. 25, 1855. [75*2m

Leather Belting or Bands,

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES,

Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☞ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 31, 1855. 65*tf

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO

Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,

And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as **"TRAPP'S *Patent Barrel Machine,"*** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin, or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set**—to which we invite the particular attention of all who chhose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make **twenty-five per cent.** more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, **have the same** hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight.* They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1855. 62*6m

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.

Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 48*tf